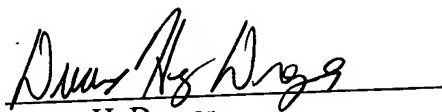


**REMARKS**

This Preliminary Amendment amends the specification to convert attorney docket number to serial numbers, to correct a typographical error and to remove extraneous material. Care was taken to not introduce new matter.

Please charge any additional fee occasioned by this paper to our Deposit Account No. 03-1237.

Respectfully submitted,



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**MARK-UP PAGES FOR THE MARCH 8, 2002, AMENDMENT TO  
U.S. PATENT APPLICATION SER. NO. 10/027,020**

*The replacement for the second full paragraph of page 1 resulted from the following changes:*

Serial No. [[Atty Docket No. 112056-0007]] 10/027,457 entitled SYSTEM AND  
METHOD OF IMPLEMENTING DISK OWNERSHIP IN NETWORKED STORAGE,  
by Susan M. Coatney et al.

*The replacement for the third full paragraph of page 1 resulted from the following changes:*

Serial No. [[**Atty. Docket No. 112056-0008**] ] 10/027,330 entitled SYSTEM  
AND METHOD FOR STORING STORAGE OPERATING SYSTEM DATA IN  
SWITCH PORTS, by Susan M. Coatney et al.

*The replacement for the fourth full paragraph of page 1 resulted from the following changes:*

Serial No. [[**Atty. Docket No. 112056-0020**]] 10/027,013 entitled SYSTEM  
AND METHOD FOR ALLOCATING SPARE DISKS IN NETWORKED STORAGE,  
by Alan L. Rowe et al.

*The replacement for the first full paragraph of page 3 resulted from the following changes:*

This ownership information is stored in two locations. This ownership of disks is described in detail in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. **[[Atty. Docket No. 112056-0007] ] 10/027,457 [ENTITLED] entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD OF IMPLEMENTING DISK OWNERSHIP IN NETWORKED STORAGE**, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In the example of a WAFL based file system, each disk has a predetermined sector that contains the definitive ownership information. This definitive ownership sector is called sector S. In an exemplary embodiment, sector S is sector zero of a disk. The second source of this ownership information is through the use of Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) level 3 reservations. These SCSI-3 reservations are described in *SCSI Primary Commands – 3*, by Committee T10 of the National Committee for Information Technology Standards, which is incorporated fully herein by reference.

*The replacement for the third paragraph of page 3 resulted from the following changes:*

The need often arises to transfer the ownership of a volume from one filer to another filer in a switch-connected network. This need can arise, when, for example, one filer becomes over-burdened because of the number of volumes it is currently serving. By being able to transfer ownership of a volume or a set of disks from one filer to another, filer load balancing can be accomplished. Currently, if a volume is to be transferred from one filer to another, the disks that comprise the volume need to be physically moved from one filer to another. [Other ways of achieving filer load balancing would be the use of a distributed file system or a single file server containing multiple central processing units (CPUs) with each CPU being assigned a different set number of disks to manage. One disadvantage of a distributed file system (DFS) is that there is no switch zoning. In a DFS each node has to receive permission from all other nodes before accessing or writing data to a disk. This requesting of permissions introduces large amounts of computational overhead, thereby slowing system performance. A disadvantage of the single filer server with multiple CPUs is a lack of persistence. Each time the system comes on-line, each CPU may be assigned a different set of disks (with respect to a previous boot up) to manage. An additional disadvantage of a single file server with multiple CPUs is a limit as to scalability.]